

Angelo actively worked with the East Boston Chamber of Commerce for over 40 years and received its Man of the Year Award in 1973. He also served on the boards of the United Fund, the Kiwanis, the Mental Health Area Board, the East Boston Savings Bank and the East Boston Social Centers. Among his many accomplishments, perhaps the most notable was the creation of the Goodwill House Day Program in Jeffries Point, which to this day serves as a national model for urban day camps.

Throughout his years of service, Angelo remained firmly committed to improving the lives of our youth. His work as the general director of the East Boston Camps and as a member of the East Boston Athletic Board helped give city kids a reprieve from the streets and taught them the values he embraced—discipline, compassion and strength of body and mind. By the time I launched my first campaign for Congress in 1986, Angelo Musto had already cultivated the talents of three generations of East Boston's youth and drew on those far-reaching ties to create a formidable political presence in East Boston.

During that first campaign, he drew extensively on his detailed knowledge of the history of the community, reaching back to the arrival of the Kennedys in East Boston. Angelo knew the history, but most importantly he knew the people and the issues they cared about—quality health care, good schools, decent housing, access to college, and protection from outside forces that have long sought to sacrifice East Boston's quality of life to the airline industry.

The eager volunteers that fanned out across East Boston in 1986 quickly learned the rules of politics as taught by Angelo. I recall one incident in which one of the higher-profile members of my campaign team upbraided a volunteer in our East Boston headquarters. Angelo stepped in, and with the persuasive skill he had acquired through years of politicking, calmed the rising tension, gently rebuked the bigwig and at the same time made it clear that the Kennedy team in East Boston would never be a house divided.

Throughout the years that followed, Angelo Musto remained an invaluable member of my Congressional team. As my East Boston District Representative and 8th District Coordinator for Seniors from 1987 until his retirement in 1992, he served as a vital link to the community—attending meetings, fielding constituent calls, and working to fund worthy projects. His dedication to the comfort of East Boston's senior citizens resulted in such accomplishments as securing federal support to renovate the Don Orione Nursing Home.

With Angelo's passing, my heart goes out to his daughter Faith, his brothers Louis and Vincent, his sisters Lucille, Emma, and Theresa, and to his grandchildren George and Lisa.

The truth is, we were all a part of Angelo Musto's extended family, which reached across lines of age and party and profession to include the great sweep of those whose lives he touched and served.

## FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY IN NEW BEDFORD

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 15, 1998*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of New Bedford, Massachusetts for nearly six years, I am always pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the city's remarkable history. Indeed, New Bedford's marvelous heritage has been recognized by the U.S. Congress with the passage in 1996 of the legislation establishing a National Park in the city to commemorate its role as an international whaling center. A lesser known, but also important, element of New Bedford's history is its role as a way station on the Underground Railroad. That legacy will be celebrated in the city on Thursday, September 17, the 160th anniversary of the arrival in New Bedford of Frederick Douglass and his wife. As part of that celebration, New Bedford Mayor Frederick Kalisz, Jr. has issued a proclamation designating September 17 as "Frederick Douglass Day" in the city.

Frederick Douglass (who took that surname after arriving in New Bedford), is of course known to history as one of the prominent escaped slaves and abolitionists. However, he also lived and raised a family for four years in New Bedford before his personal and political journeys took him elsewhere. Though we are today many decades removed from both his arrival in New Bedford and from the terrible period in our history when slavery existed in this nation, the issue of race relations remains a major problem in this country. And I believe it is important for us to keep the memory of that time alive for several reasons. Obviously, we must never forget either the absolute violation of every conceivable notion of human rights that slavery represented or the stirring achievements of those who traveled on, or helped other travel on, the Underground Railroad, at an extraordinary risk to their lives. But is also important for us to focus on the past because the lessons of that period in our history are still with us today, and as we attempt to alleviate the racial inequities which still exist in our society, we must not forget what came before.

For these reasons, I am very pleased that, as part of the ongoing work of the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, the National Park Service has been helping improve our understanding of the city's role in the Underground Railroad. This effort will be supplemented in many valuable ways now that the President has signed into law the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, a bill I cosponsored and strongly supported. These two initiatives, along with the continued fine work of the many residents of New Bedford who have done so much to keep the Underground Railroad legacy alive for years without federal assistance, will ensure that this important history is preserved for future generations. Though I regret that I am unable to join in the celebration in person because the House will be in session on the 17th, I am especially pleased that New Bedford will be taking the time to publicly celebrate the 160th anniversary of this important date in the city's and our country's history, and I ask that the Mayor's proclamation on Frederick Douglass Day be reprinted here.

## PROCLAMATION

FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY

Whereas: New Bedford was an important station on the "underground railroad" and  
Whereas: Frederick and Anna Johnson arrived in New Bedford on September 17, 1838 via the underground railroad and

Whereas: Frederick and Anna Johnson were given refuge by Nathan and Mary Johnson at their 21 Seventh Street residence and  
Whereas: Nathan Johnson was responsible for giving Frederick his last name of DOUGLASS and

Whereas: Frederick received one of his first jobs as a freeman, on the wharves of New Bedford and

Whereas: Three of the Douglass children were born in New Bedford, Rosetta, Lewis, and Frederick Jr. and

Whereas: Frederick Douglass gave his first speech in New Bedford, at the Third Christian Church and

Whereas: The Douglass family resided in New Bedford until 1842 and

Whereas: September 17, 1998, marks the 160th anniversary of the escape of Frederick Douglass from slavery to New Bedford.

Therefore, I, Mayor Frederick M. Kalisz Jr., hereby proclaim Thursday September 17, 1998, as FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY and urge all its citizens to appropriately commemorate this day.

## THE PASSING OF BERNICE GLASS

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 15, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform our colleagues of the passing of a truly remarkable resident of my 20th Congressional District of New York.

Bernice Glass was only 75 years young, but she not only witnessed the incredible civil rights revolution which took place during her lifetime, she immensely contributed to it.

Born in Virginia, the granddaughter of slaves, Bernice moved with her family to Nyack, NY, at the age of two. She heard from her parents and grandparents of the injustice and inhumanity of Jim Crow, and vowed that future generations would not have to endure such indignities.

Accordingly, Bernice founded the Racial Equality Movement in Rockland County in the 1950's, at a time when Americans were only beginning to become conscious of the need for civil rights for all. She became the first Afro American woman to serve as a police matron, in 1960. She was active in the NAACP, and witnessed the historic contributions made by Rosa Parks, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the other giants who courageously fought for civil rights.

In the 1970s, she became the first Afro American Court Officer in the County Clerks office, and was appointed to represent the County Legislature on the Rockland Community Action Council. She also became active with the Housing Authority of the Village of Nyack, and became known as that Village's "unofficial Mayor."

Ms. Glass founded the O'Grady-Brown Memorial Scholarship Fund in 1981, in honor of the two law enforcement officers slain during the infamous Brink's Robbery in her home community earlier that year. This scholarship is awarded to promising students desiring to pursue a career in law enforcement.